SENATOR JONES WILL INTRODUCE IT IN THE BENATE.

It Provides for the Issue of 8500,000,000 Gold Bonds, Some of Them In Small Desominations, the Proceeds to be Used to Pay the Current Expenses and to Redeem Greenbacks and Treasury Notes-All Government and National Bank Notes of Benominations Less Than \$20 to be Called In and Cancelled, and Silver Certificates, Payable in Silver, Issued in Their Stead United Coinage of Silver Provided For The President, It Is Said. Will Approve the Bill If It Is Passed,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13. Another financial sheme is to be presented to-morrow. The Senate and not the House will be made the battle ground. Senators Vest and McPherson having treduced financial bills emboying their individual views, and the Senate Finance Commitse as it is understood, having ignored these bills at its meeting yesterday, it is evident that seither of those propositions can receive any considerable support. A new bill will therefore be introduced to-morrow by Senator Jones. There is much about this proposed measure of the Arkansas Senator that is significant. It was largely through his work that the antagonistic elements of the Democratic party were brought together during the tariff fight, and he hoped to bring about similar harmony on the currency question. His proposed bill gives what the gold standard men insist shall be given them, and gives the silver men, in a degree at least, what they have been asking. It is said that Mr. Jones has secured some assurances that the measure will have the sanction of the Treasury Department and of the President himself. Its principal features are these

The Secretary of the Treasury will be authorized to issue five hundred millions of coupon or registered bonds, interest and principal payable n gold at not exceeding 214 or 3 per cent., the bonds to run thirty years, but redeemable at the option of the Government after twenty years. The proceeds of these bonds are to be used for the current expenses of the Treasury, and the redemption of the greenbacks and the Treasury notes issued under the Sherman act. The bonds will be of the denominations of \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000, all exempt from taxation, and subscriptions for them are to be received at the Treasury or at any sub-Treasury or any bank where United States funds are deposited, it being the intention of the act to give full and free opportunity for general subscription. The loan is to be made as popula

National banks will be permitted to issue notes to the par value of the bonds they have deposited to secure their circulation, and an inducement will be offered the banks to increase their circulation by reducing the tax on circulation from one per cent. to one-fourth of one per cent. An effort will also be made to prevent the reduction of circulation by making it illegal for any bank to retire its circulation without the consent in writing of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the act will be repealed which prohibits banks from increasing their circulation for a period of six months after the withdrawal

An increase of the use of silver is provided for in two sections, which will require that all notes under the denomination of \$20 shall be silver certificates. These sections will provide that no national bank notes shall be issued of a denomination less than \$20, and all notes of national banks now outstanding, of a denomination less than \$20, shall, as rapidly as possible, be taken up, redeemed and cancelled, and notes of \$20 or higher denominations issued in their stead. The Secretary of the Treasury will be authorized and directed out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds authorized, to cancel and destroy all greenbacks and Treasury notes issued under the Sherman Act of denominations less than \$20, and to issue silver certificates in their stead, but not to a greater aggregate amount than the greenbacks and Treasury notes and national bank notes, the withdrawai and cancellation of which are authorized, these silver certificates to be in denominations of \$1. \$2, \$5, and \$10, and to be payable in silver. It is the intention under this proposed act that neither the Treasury nor the national banks shall issue or keep in circulation any notes other than silver certificates of a less denomination than \$20. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, at the request of any holder of Treasury notes or greenbacks, to issue in lieu thereof silver certificates for the same in certificates of a less denomination than \$20.

Another section of the bill authorizes and proceeds of the sale of the bonds and from any proceeds of the sale of the bonds and from any surplus revenues, to redeem and cancel and not reissue the greenbacks and Treasury notes as fast as the aggregate circulation of greenbacks, Treasury notes, silver certificates under \$20, and national bank notes shall be in excess of the aggregate amount of greenbacks. Treasury notes, and national bank notes in circulation at the date of the passage of the bill.

The unlimited coinage of silver is provided for in a section which will read practically as fol-lows:

The unlimited coinage of silver is provided for in a section which will read practically as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to receive at any mint, from any citizen of the United States, silver buillion, the product of the mines of the United States, of standard weight, &c., and coin the same into standard silver dollars, and the Seigniorage for the said coinage shall be the difference between the coinage value and the builton value in London on the day of deposit, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver to the owner of said builton the silver dollars so coined, and the amount received from the seigniorage of anid coinage shall be covered into the Treasury.

The absence of Mr. Jones from the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday morning was significant. Accompanded by Mr. Camden of West Virginia, a gold standard man, he called at the Treasury and had a long conference with the Secretary, and thence went to the President himself. An immediate audience was given him and for a long time the President and the two Senators, representing opposing elements in the party, discussed the situation from various points of view.

Mr. Cleveland was freely told that no measure could be passed that did not in a very material way recognize silver. The President, it is said, declined to give his approval in advance to any bill until he could be assured that such a bill would pass. It is broadly asserted, however, that at this conference the bill which Mr. Jones will introduce to-morrow was discussed in detail, and that the two Senators left the White House thoroughly familiar with the dense of the President, and able to assure the members of the Senatethat such a measure, if cruacted by the Congress, would be approved by the President, and able to assure the members of the Senatethat such a measure.

An effort was made to draw out several of the more prominent Republican Senators as to their opinion of the merits of this proposed measure. Some agreed that its provisions were in the main commendable, but none was pronounced in its favor. No promise of Republican assistance was secured. Mr. Sherman is opposed to all provisions of law that look to the retirement of the greenback, for he considers those notes the solema pledge of the thovernment. Other the solema pledge of the thovernment. Other the publicans are of the same opinion.

A quiet canvass was made in the House yesterday as to chances of this proposed bill passing, and lemocrats there are said to believe it to be the one measure that can get through. The equinion still prevails in the Senate, and among alleer men particularly, that six weeks is too fine from the thing of the six weeks is too fine finance. Committee on Tuesday. The passage of failure of this new bill appears to depend upon the attitude of the allver men.

Novaba, Mo. Jan. Li.—Judge J. C. Murray, Charman of the Vernon County Democratic Committee, wrote to Congressman Charles Morgan of the Fifteenth district on the currency question. Mr. Morgan sent the letter to Secretary Links the change of sentiment which Mr. Marray says has occurred in his part of the country will take place nearly everywhere when he aligned to the study the financial question in all its aspects. I have never been able to see why the people who want more money would be be satisfied with any kind of money that is the said of the money that is the passe of sentiment which are the people come to study the financial question in all its aspects. I have never been able to see why the people who want more money would be the satisfied with any kind of money that is the said and therefore, in my plant and any plan which proposes such a currency for them ought to be satisfactory whether it the said of the propose such a currency for them ought to be satisfactory whether it there is good or all yet colles. An effort was made to draw out several of the

## Sadden Prespectty for Newtown Creek's

inprovised ferries were run yesterday across Newtown Creek, between Manhattan avenue, in reenpoint, and Vernon avenue, in Long Island A series of collisions with passing vessels id wrecked the old drawbridge that spans the this wrecked the oil drawbridge that specifing re-lated by stream, and it was open, undergoing re-lated A small fleet of rowbeats carried pas-sengers at five cents a head. Several young men not a hapitha launch, and did a good busi-base, taker young man pointed terry thelets that were not bondred by any of the boatmen. SAN FRANCISCO AROUSED.

Protesting Against C. P. Huntington' Course and Political Corruption.

San Francisco, Jan. 13. Metropolitan Hall, which was the scene of Preacher Kalloch's cam paign for Mayor ten years ago, was crowded last night, and hundreds were turned away. The meeting was called to protest against the corruption in local and State politics. Long before the speakers were ready to begin the place was ammed. The Executive Committee had made all arrangements, and George T. Gaden, a broker who was at the head of the religious con grees at the Midwinter Fair, presided. On the platform were Judge A. W. Thompson, Henry . Highton, George W. Montieth, the lawyer of the railroad strikers last summer; A.J. Roberts, Fellz Deutsch, James H. Barry, William McArthur, Charles C. Terrell, J. H. Reynolds, Col. J. Taylor Rogers, the Rev. J. M. Fergusson, J. M. Bassett, the Rev. E. R. Dille, and the Rev. J. C. George W. Montieth was first intro duced.

He spoke of the effort to secure a warrant for the arrest of Mr. C. P. Huntington, and the re-fusal of United States District Attorney Knight o secure one. He presented the evidence against the railroad strikers, showing clearly that Mr Huntington had violated the Inter-State Commerce law, and he denounced the action of Knight in favoring the railroad magnate.

Henry E. Highton, a leading lawyer, after the opening arraignment by Montleth, made the address of the evening. He mentioned the scan-

dress of the evening. He mentioned the scandals in the history of this city and the State, and declared that the cry of anarchy said sandilotism, raised whenever an attempt at reform was made, was only the device of the corrupt to save themselves. It was not anarchy to call a liar and a thief a liar and a thief.

He declared that California should no longer be notorious as full of corruption and immorality. Recent events had aroused the citizens to their duty and the day of Judgment for the thieves, boodlers, and blackmallers had come. His remedy was for a delegation to go to the Legislature and demand the appointment of a committee to investigate official corruption in the State departments. Another delegation should go to the Mayor and Brand of Supervisors of San Francisco and demand the appointment of a commission to inquire into the frauds. The State should be made independent so that the merchants would not cower and the people cringe whenever the Southern Pacific was mentioned.

T. J. Roberts, a leader in the late railroad

the merchants would not cover and the people cringe whenever the Southern Pacific was mentioned.

T. J. Roberta, a leader in the late railroad strike in this State, then made an appeal for public sentiment to compel the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Huntington. The matter had shown the subservience of officials of the United States to the railroad power. It had shown that there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. Mr. Huntington's violation of the law was clear, and yet the United States District Attorney had refused to secure a warrant for his arrest. The great crowd cheered loudly at every attack on Mr. Huntington and the railroads.

Felix Deutsch, President of the Good Government Club, paid his respects to ex-Gov. Markham for his appointment of Gambler Mosa Gunst as Police Commissioner. He denounced the action in severe terms as an insult to the people of this city and an act of infamy on the part of Markham. According to his construction of the constitution, however, Gunst will only hold office two months instead of two years. He said he hoped then that Gov. Budd would appoint a man as successor who was at least neutral and not actively opposed to the enforcement of the laws.

Other speakers were James H. Barry, a local labor leader. William McArthur of the Seaenforcement of the laws.

Other speakers were James H. Barr, a local labor leader; William McArthur of the Seamen's Union, and several prominent ministers and lawyers. The meeting was enthusiastic, and continued until a late hour.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA CHEERFUL.

The Treasurer Has Money Esough in Sight

for Present Needs. PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 13.-The State officials are wearing a more cheerful appearance than for several days. They have devised a plan for straightening out the finances despite the grea loss from Taylor's defalcation. They expect to have clear sailing. The Revenue Committee will to-morrow report a bill empowering the Treasurer to float funding warrants in anticipation of the tax returns, which will amount to about \$400,000. The State will realize from this enough to run the different departments until August, when the State Equalization Board will be instructed to levy a deficiency tax sufficient to wipe out the deficit.

Within the past two days more than \$40,000 has been received from the counties in reply to the emergency demand made on Wednesday by the State Auditor for all taxes now in the County Treasurers' hands, and the amount will prob ably double within the next week. This will be enough to cover the State expenses for a month, or until the Treasurer floats the funding war

The Appropriation Committee has appointed a sub-committee to take action in reference to the State educational institutions. This com-

a sub-committee to take action in reference to the State educational institutions. This committee will report to-morrow, and will advise that the State University at Vermillion, the School of Mines at Rapid City, and the Normal School at Speardsh be closed. The Revenue Committee will also introduce a bill levying special taxes on certain classes of personal property which now escape, and will probably impose certain licenses.

The State Treasurer authorizes the statement that all warrants will be paid, that the report that the State would default on any of its obligations, even for a short time, is absurd, and that he has enough money in sight to take care of all the State's needs. It is certain, however, that the appropriations will be greatly cut.

The State officials are daily receiving telegrams from various parts of the country describing suspects held as probably being Taylor, the defaulting State Treasurer. They have not, however, found any one who seems to be the right man. The theory generally entertained is that he is concealed either in Chicago or New York, and is awaiting the proper opportunity to have his agent at Pierre make the State a proposition for a compromise granting him immunity. The officials have traced him to very near his probable place of hiding, and they have satisfied themselves of the personality of the principal conspirator.

To-day C. E. Beland, partner of Attorney-General Crawford, returned from his trip over the State, during which he attached a large amount of property. He found that Taylor had, in the name of the Northwest Mortgage Company, of which he is President, given a mortgage for \$20,000 on land in Beadle county to Benedict, and Benedict had transferred his mortgages were made on Dec. 31 and filed on Jan. 8. Taylor should be a stached all of Taylor's interests in the Reddield Bank, the Gettysburg Hank, and in some fifty quarter sections of land in various counties. Deland also placed attachments on the bank stock and real estate of J. The McChesney, the New York broker

#### Mt. Ann's New Rector.

The Rev. Wm. A. O'Neill, rector of the Church of the timardian Angel in Twenty-third street, west of Tenth avenue, who was appointed by Archbishop Corrigan to fill the pastorate of St. Ann's Church in East Twelfth street, will take charge to-day. The post was one not much sought after by the clergy, as the church is sought after by the clergy, as the church is deeply in debt and the congregation constantly decreasing. Father O'Neill founded the parish of the Guardian Angel on June 10, 1888. The Revs. M. J. Considine and Francis Sullivao, his present assistants, will go with him to St. Ann's. The Rev. John C. Henry, his successor, will take charge of his new parish to-day or to-morrow. Father Henry comes from St. Mary's church. Newburgh, where he was succeeded by Dr. Metdynn. It is understood that he is not much pleased with his appointment. The Holy Name Society of St. Mary's, which presented him with a pirse last week, is getting up a petition to Archinshop Corrigan assing for his reinstatement should br. McGilynn's appointment not be permanent.

#### Smoked Himself Blind.

BOSTON, Jan. 13. The ship St. Mark of New York, Capt. A. E. Work, arrived at this port today from Cebu, Philippine Islands. Capt. Work was stricken blind during the voyage. Work was stricken blind during the voyage, and the slip was piloted into port by a fisher-man from the Glouvester fishing schooner Jubilee. On Oct. 2d Seaman Sello Acoxan fell from aloft and, striking on the cabin house, was killed. He was a native of the Philippine Islands, and was buried at eas. Capt. Work's blindness is said to have been caused by axcessive smoking. He told a physician that he had amoked nearly 1,300 cigars since leaving Cebu.

Lawyer Horace Secor Wants Bamages

from Freemort, FREEPORT, L. L. Jan. 13.—Lawyer Horace Secor of New York, who was arrested here recently for riding his bicycle on the sidewalks in violation of the village laws, wants \$500 damages. He has written several letters to the willage authorities giving his views on the sub-village authorities giving his views on the sub-The has written several letters to the clarge authorities giving his views on the sub-ct and insking a formal demand for the nount named. In a resolution the village ard of Trustees declared that Mr. Secor bad just cause for grievance against the village.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

THE INCOME TAX FIGHT EXPECTED TO END BY WEDNESDAY.

Then the Nicaragus Canal Bill and the Appropriation Bills Will Have the Right of Way in the Senate - Great Pressure on the House Committee on Rates for Orders for the Disposition of Bills,

Washington, Jan. 13,-It is confidently expected that the Urgent Deficiency bill will be out of the way before the end of the week that opens in Congress to-morrow. There will be a number of speeches on the income tax from various Republicans, but there will be no effort at undue delay, nor will the Republicans countenance filbiustering. Despite the opposition of Mr. Quay, which has necessitated several roll calls, and the fight that Mr. Hill is making as soon as the Republicans have made the speeches arranged for, they will have a vote on the bill and will largely support the appropriation. Mr. Cockrell expects to see the vote taken by Wednesday, and says that the bill will have at cust 50 votes out of the total vote of 85, as the Senate now stands.

The Nicaragua Canal bill is still the unfinished business. The Pension, Military Academy, and the Fortifications Appropriation bills have all been reported to the Senate, and Mr. Cockrell expects to call them up as fast as possible. The Canal bill, while retaining its right of way, will probably yield to the appropriation bills when they are called up. The interest in the Senate this week will centre about the room of the Finance Committee rather than upon the proceedings of the floor, with one exception, Mr. Gorman's promised speech on the financial question, which was to have been delivered on Saturday, but will probably be delivered tonorrow.

The programme of business to be considered in the House this week will probably be arranged by the Committee on Rules at a meeting to be held to-morrow. Two days are already appropriated. Monday, under the rules, is devoted o the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia, and Tuesday will be at least partly occupied with the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. In the first morning hour devoted to committee business the Grout bill, to make oleomargarine, but-terine, and other substitutes for and

drout bill, to make elemargarine, butterine, and other substitutes for and imitations of dairy products subject to the laws of the State into which they may be transported, will come up and inevitably precipitate a parliamentary contest. There remains but one hour for its consideration under the present call of committees, and opponents of the bill profess their ability to prevent its passage within that period. Should the bill fall to reach a final vote at this stage, Mr. Hatch will doubtless appeal to the Committee on Rules for a special assignment.

There is already a tremendous pressure being brought to bear upon the Committee on Rules for orders for the disposition of bills. Requests have been preferred on behalf of enough measures to take up all the remaining time of the session, save that which will be required for disposing of the appropriation bills and the bills called up in the morning hour by the several committees. Among those measures which, according to a member of the Committee on Rules, are likely to become the subject of favorable action in the Committee on Rules, are the bills to provide for the readjustment and refunding of the Pacific Railroad indebtedness; to erect public buildings in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds; to provide for the more speedy settlement of claims arising under the Bowman act; the Free Ship bill, and the bill providing for the reclassification and rearranging of the salaries of postal clerks. ssification and rearranging of the salaries

#### THE ATROCITIES IN ARMENIA. Mr. Kiretchjian Calls Attention to the Crim inal Apathy of Europe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Herant M. Kiretchjian of Minneapolis, Secretary of the Phil-Armenic Association, is in Washington for the purpose of presenting to the President and Secretary of State the memorial of the association asking the intervention of our Government in behalf of their persecuted relatives and friends in Armenia. He will endeavor to have an interview with Secretary Gresham to-morrow, and hopes to be able to reach the President within a day or two. To-day Mr. Kiretchijan, on behalf of the association, sent the following cablegrams:

To her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of Initia:
Long life to your Majesty. There is blood upon the British crown. By court martial of the Government whom England, supports, witnesses of the massacres in Armenia are now being murielred. God help your Majesty's Government to redeem the honor of the British Church and State.

Speaking of the reported killing of would-be witnesses to the outrages upon their countrymen in Armenia, Mr. Kiretchjian was deeply moved. He said:

"The Armenians are everywhere horrified at the sight of Europe leaving the helpless Armenians in the hands of murderers like Zeki Pasha and his band, to be put through the farce of trial for sedition and murdered in cold blood. Those fiends are supposed to be themselves on trial before the civilized world through the deplorably tardy investigations. Where can you find a sadder sight and more criminal apathy than all Europe looking on without even a protest, while the accused proceed to murder all who might possibly be brave enough to testify against them and show the inhuman barbarity of their foul outrages? This is the most horrible chapter of the whole disaster since the black days of Sassoun, for the devilish cruelty of tortures inflicted by the Turkish officials upon Christians in such cases passes all description, and the very thought should awaken all Europe to call a halt and put an end to this nightmare of arrests and trials on numberless Armenians whose hearts are already bleeding. There is a just God in heaven, and the powers upon whom rest the awful responsibility for all this cruel bloodshed should fear his vengeance."

POLICEMAN NESBITT PREACHES. He Is an Exhorter in the Methodist Church
—Is a Good Policeman, Too.

People at the Seventh Street M. E. Church last hight heard a sermon on worldly and spiritual riches preached by Policeman William Nesbitt of the Old Slip station.

Policeman Nesbitt's text was Corinthians II., 0: "Though He was rich, for your sakes He became poor that ye might be saved." He spoke of divine love, and said that all the wealth a man could acquire was as nothing compared to

He mentioned the Vanderbilts and the Astors, and said that at death the wealthiest are those who have done the most in the service of the Divine Master. In conclusion he exhorted all to ive Christian lives.

It was in this church that Officer Nesbitt was converted, about eighteen years ago, before he became a policeman. After conversion he be came an exhorter, as a class of lay helpers in the Methodist Church are called, and his readiness of speech and zeal soon led to his being

ness of speech and zeal about led to his being licensed to preach.

He helped the Rev. A. C. Morehouse, pastor of the Forsyth Street M. E. Church, and conducted the church exercises when the Rev. Mr. Morehouse became sick.

Neshitt wanted to go to a seminary and be ordained as a minister, but he had a family to support and there were financial difficulties in the way. He read theological books and kept on in his lay work.

The Rev. Mr. Morehouse was a close friend of the father of Police Commissioner Nichols, and later of the Commissioner.

Mr. Morehouse told Mr. Neshitt he could probably get the Commissioner to appoint him, and that he might be promoted. Then, too, he could do good work in the Police Department.

So Nesbitt was appointed twelve years ago and assigned to the Old Slip station. Soon after Commissioner Nichols died, and Nesbitt was not promoted.

Acting Captain Hogan says that Nesbitt he an

ont promoted.

Acting Captain Hogan says that Nesbitt is an efficient officer, and his associates say that Hilly, as they call him, is a good man.

Six years ago Nesbitt caught the daring bank robber, literry Hardy, Hardy jumped over the rail of a bank and grabbed \$3,000. He was chased down Wall street by a crued. As he ran he fired his revolver. Nesbitt heard the shots, and put after Hardy. He chased him through Water street to Maiden iane. Hardy ran late Hardy sail into Hastings's saloon at Maiden lane and South alrest.

ran into Hastings's saloon at Maiden lane and south street.
Hastings, who was leaning against the bar, not out his foot and tripped Hardy. But Hardy got to his feet and dashed out the South afreet entrance just in time to be caught by Nesbitt, who had gone to that door to head him off.
Nesbitts a stout, this set man of 42 years, of pleasing address. He was born of an old broobsterian family in the north of Ireland. He came to this country when a bor, worked as a ship chandler, then in the grocery and furnishing business, and for seven years was general helper to Scuiptor J. Q. A. Wani.
He preaches in various parts of the city on his off nights, sometimes three times in a week, and apeaks at camp meetings in the summer.

SMITH'S ATTRACTIVE LEXTER. Calculated to Make Its Recipient Give Mis Plenty of Time to Steal,

the East Fifty-first street station for stealing

William Smith, the young man who was ar-

AND KILLED HIMSELF. silver card case from Mrs. Anna Rika Spring of 434 Madison avenue, called at the house with a letter addressed to Mrs. Spring, which he said was important and should be delivered imme-



The servant, Annie McDonald, took the letter and was going up stairs when she heard a noise in the hall and saw the young man in the act of stealing the card case. He ran out, but was caught by Detective Lang, who happened to be in the vicinity, and heard the servant's outery. The letter which he presented reads as

"MADANE: I heard from a former dressmaker of yours of your willingness to purchase dress goods, if it be an advantage sale, I have a quantity of very handsome imported dress goods that I purchased in Europe, and am willing to

that I purchased in Europe, and am willing to sell for actual cost on the other side, less duty, which is 50 per cent, better than can be done in this city. Of course you can understand necessity compels me. If you will kindly answer and allow me to call and show goods I know you will buy and be pleased. Mrs. Annaws.

"230 West Forty-third street."

Smith said that this letter and three others addressed to Mrs. Daters of 507 Madison avenue, and Mrs. Paaxhestock of 457 Madison avenue, and Mrs. Paaxhestock of 457 Madison avenue were handed to him by a woman at Fifty-eighth street and Sixth avenue. There is no such woman known at the address he gave.

Smith used the letter merely as a ruse to get into the house. On the way to court he endeavored to get the detective to make the charge a light one, and said he would give him a present if he got off.

Smith has followed the races with poor luck ever since he left his home in Philadelphia two years ago, but he says this was his first attempt at theft. He was held in default of bail for trial.

OHIO MINERS STARVING. Great Destitution in the Hocking and Sun day Creek Valleys.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 13 .- A man who resides in the Hocking Valley, and is familiar with the condition of the miners there, said to-day that they have been in destitute circumstances for some time, and that the matter was reported to the officials of the United Mine Workers, but they practically ignored it, probably because they did not comprehend the real truth.

When they falled to take action, the miners appointed committees, who for the last two months have been going quietly about the country soliciting aid, which they said was for

months have been going quietly about the country soliciting aid, which they said was for Hocking Vailey Railroad men who had lost their situations by reason of the strike on that road last summer. This was done in order that the public raight not know that the miners were in impoverished circumstances.

The destitution in the Sunday Creek Vailey is even greater than in the Hocking Vailey or in and about Nelsonville, where the first appeal came from. A newspaper men just arrived from the scene says that it is impossible to conceive how such conditions could exist in a civilized country. When he asked the miners how they would guard against such circumstances in the future, they almost invariably answered that they would work more and strike less.

To-night Gov. McKinley received a telegram from Chairman Coultrap of the Hellef Committee at Nelsonville, lurging that supplies be sent to Shawnee and Glouster at once, as well as to Nelsonville. Immediately the Governor sent Mayor Blee of Cleveland the following telegram:

"There is much suffering for provisions and clothing among the miners of the Hocking Vailey and Sunday Creek Vailey of this State. It is of such a character that I feel constrained to call upon the generous people of Ohio to render assistance. The car load of supplies sent last week has been already exhausted.

"Columbus will send a car load to-night and

# for Intoxication.

A man who when arrested gave his name as Frederick Gaynor, but who afterward proved to be Theodore Gay, 37 years old, of Port Jefferson, L. I., died yesterday afternoon in a cell in the Old slip station. He was found at 11:10 o'clock in the morning by Policeman Edwards sitting on the steps of the United States Hotel. He was dazed, and the policeman called an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hos-

Ambulance Surgeon Ford recognized Gay as a man whom he had been summoned to attend by a policeman of the Oak street station on Weinesday night. That time he was found in a similar condition at it North William street. Dr. Ford said that Gay was intoxicated, and he was locked up in the station. On Thursday morning he was committed for a day by Justice McMahon in the Tombs Police Court. When released he must have started in to drink again. The surgeon decided yesterday after examining him that he was still suffering from drink and refused to take him to the hospital. He was locked up in the station house on a charge of intoxication.

At 12:30 o'clock Sergeant Brown, who had noticed that Gay was in a feeble state when he was taken in, went to his cell and asked him how he was getting along. Gay was lying on the bench. He replied that he was all right, At 3:30 o'clock Acting Boorman John Minton found that Gay was in a state of coma. Ambulance Surgeon Ford was summoned again, and this time he pronounced the man dead. His real name and the address of a friend, Mr. E. Thayer of the Colonnade Hotel, were learned from a letter in his pocket. He had also a flask half full of whiskey, 30, and a gold watch.

Mr. Thayer said last night that Gay had been a consumptive for years. He had worked in a dry goods store in Fulton street, but had to give up his job because of ill health. He had since been employed as a clerk from time to time in a store in Port Jefferson. Mr. Thayer said Gay was not a drinking man, and was surprised to learn that he had been on a debauch. Gay was mother lives in Patchogue, and he has a sister in New Rochelle. Ambulance Surgeon Ford recognized Gay as a man whom he had been summoned to attend by

To Build a Monument to Schuyler Colfax, SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 13. The grave of the late Schuyler Colfax in the city cemetery is uninitials. To day was the tenth anniversary of his death. It is now proposed to pay further tribute to his memory by the erection of a statue to mark his last resting place. The proposition is to raise a fund of \$10,000 for that purpose.

### Worse Than Rum.

Indigestion spoils more lives than rum. But you think you have "malaria" or "grip," or something worse. The trouble is all in the digestive tract. Ripans Tabules bring a sort of Millennium with them. One gives relief, and their habitual use keeps the whole system in tone.

Ripans Tabules may be obtained through your carest druggist. Price, 50 cents a box.

SHOT HIS BROTHER JOHN.

ALEXANDER PHILIP THEN SHOT reated on Friday evening by Detective Lang of

After Shooting His Brother He Stood as if Dased, and His Aged Mother Went Up and Talked to Him-He Made No Answer, and, When She Turned Away, He

Killed Misself-A Singular Tragedy. John Philip of Newark and Alexander Philip, his brother, of Little Falls, N. J., made a visit to the family homestead at Avondale, N. J., yesterday. Alexander shot his brother John and then, in the presence of his mother, shot himself. John is still alive, but Alexander died instantly. The cause of the double shooting is shrouded in mystery. The family profess to be unable to account for it. They units in declaring that there was no quarrel between the brothers, and that no angry words passed be tween them prior to the shooting.

The family is well known in Newark and

Essex county. The father, Alexander Philip Sr., was the owner of the well-known Phillip brown-stone quarry, and was an Assemblyman at one time. He died eight years ago. The old comestead is one of the conspicuous ancient houses on the River road.

Mrs. Philip occupies it with her eldest son. Richard. On Saturday night her son John, who is 38 years old, with his wife and child went to the house to spend Sunday. Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Alexander, who was 42 years old, made his appearance. He walked around the house to the rear, as he had always one, and entered through the kitchen door, He walked through and saw his brother John sitting in a chair facing the fire reading a newspaper.

Hichard, the eldest brother, was sitting a few feet away reading a book.

Without a word, Alexander put his hand to his hip pocket, pulled out a revolver, and shot John in the head. The latter ran up stairs, cry-

"I am shot. Alec shot me." He bled profusely. His wife and mother, who were up stairs, became alarmed.

The wife bolted the doors, but not before the mother said: "I'll go down stairs and see what is the matter." She found Alexander standing near the door leading to the hallway. Mrs. Philip was calm and severe. She went up to her son, saying: "What's the matter?" He did not answer. Mrs. Philip, who is nearly 70 years old, described what took place in the folowing manner to a Sun reporter:

"I took hold of him and spoke to him, but he never answered. I wasn't a bit frightened. I saw that he had something in his haad, and spoke to him again. He stood stiff like a statue. and his eyes looked wild. Then I thought I had better leave him. I turned to go, and had put my foot on the first step to go up stairs when I heard the report of a pistol and a fall to the foor at the same moment.

"I turned back and he lay on the floor just as you see him now. I have seen a great many people die, but I never saw the life leave any one as quick as that."

Mrs. Philip made this recital in a calm, mat-ter-of-fact, but not unfeeling tone, as she sat in a chair beside the body of her son, which lay upon the floor partly covered by a quilt.

Richard, the eldest brother, ran out as soon as the first shot was fired. Dr. George Philhower of Nutley was summoned. He found that the bullet entered the brain of the dead man just above the right ear. The builet fired at John entered the skull just below the left eye, took a downward course, and lodged back of the

The bullet was not extracted. After a few hours he seemed as well as ever, and the physician thinks that he will recover when the bullet

is taken out.

The only reason the family can assign for Alexander's act is that he became suddenly deranged from broading over his family troubles, the was separated from his wife and two children for two years. They live in Morristown.

The dead man was superintendent for his uncle, James C. Stanley, who is manager of the Little Fails Brown, stone Ouarry Company. uncle, James C. Stanley, who is manager of the Little Falls Brown-stone Quarry Company.

The latter said that Alexander was a steady worker and a man above the average intelligence. He took his family troubles very much to heart and worried over his separation from his two little boys. On Saturday afternoon he received word that one of his children was sick, and he left Little Falls apparently with the intention of visiting his family. Although separated from his wife he visited her and the children regularly.

Long life to your majesty. Increases of the measures in the following telegram: whom England supports, witnesses of the measures in American are now being murlered. God help your Majesty's Government to redeem the honor of the Hirlish Church and State.

To his Imperial Majesty, Care of all the Russias:
All health to your Majesty. Murderers sitting in mock court martial continue to singular, which is a supposed to the measurement and the continue to singular, which is stated to call upon the generous people of Ohio to render assistance. The car load of supplies sent last mock court martial continue to singular, which is stated to call upon the generous people of Ohio to render assistance. The car load of supplies sent last mock court martial continue to singular, which is stand of supplies sent last mock court martial continue to singular, which is stand to call upon the generous people of Ohio to render assistance. The car load of supplies sent last mock court martial continue to singular, which is stand to call upon the generous people of Ohio to render assistance. The car load of supplies sent last mock court martial continue to singular provisions and the said treating the provision of visiting from his wife he visited her and the children read to do and owned property in New-ark. Those who saw him prior to the shooting say that he did not have the appearance of being under the influence of liquor. It is said that the two brothers had a serious quarrel about a year and a half ago over some family property, but the family assert that this difference had been specified to the week has been already exhausted.

Speaking of the reported killing of would-be witnesses to the outrages upon their country-money in your specified at the sight of Europe leaving the heipless and defend the opprehend.

The car load of supplies sent last the did not have the appearance of being under the influence of liquor. It is said that the two brothers had a serious quarrel assistance. The car load of supplies sent last the did not ha

BRITISH CABLE TO HAWAII.

Minister Thurston Says They Would Rather Have It Than Have No Cable at All.

Washington, Jan. 13.-Minister Thurston of Hawaii has received a despatch from Francis M. Hatch, Hawalian Minister of Foreign Affairs, now at San Francisco, reporting his arrival from Honolulu. The message contained no other information, and Minister Thurston has not been informed officially that Mr. Hatch will visit Washington, though he learned by the United Press despatches in to-day's papers that such was the latter's intention.

'I do not care to talk about the report that Mr. Hatch will ask the United States Government to send a war ship to Honolulu," said Mr. Thurston, "because I know absolutely nothing about the matter."

The Minister was asked if a United States

about the matter."

The Minister was asked if a United States ship was wanted by the Hawaiian republic, but declined to reply to the question.

Mr. Thurston was asked about the proposed British cable to be laid from Canada to Australia, with a connection between one of the Hawaiian Islands, which is to be leased for a station, and Honolulu. He said:

"Of course, all Hawaiians would prefer a cable laid by the United States, but rather than have no cable at all we would be giad to have one operated by the English. Our interests are identified with the United States, and it would be of the greatest possible good for us to have a cable communication with San Francisco, where most all of our trading is done. We have not been able to secure that, however, and while the British cable may not bring about as good results as an American one, it will be of great advantage to the Hawaiian people.

"This matter has been presented to the United States for consideration at the instance of Great Hritain, because, as Fresident Cleveland pointed out in his message to Congress last week, it would be a violation of our treaty obligations to allow Great Hritain to lease one of our islands as a station for a submarine cable without the consect of the United States. If this cable were to be laid by the English, but the work to be exclusively controlled and operated by the Hawaiian republic, we would not need to submit the matter to this country, as there would be no treaty violation. But as this latter is not to be the case, we must await the decision of the American Congress."

ANXIETY IN HONOLULU. Reports that a Royalist Uprising is Seriously Feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13. George H. Young. who arrived here on the steamer Australia from Honolulu with F. M. Hatch, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hawaii, says it was generally under stood among the passengers that Hatch's mission concerning the cable was merely a blind.

sion concerning the cable was merely a bind.
The real purpose was to convey to Minister
Thurston at Washington some important despatches that the ministry was afraid to trust to
the mail.
There are unmistakable evidences, says Young
of an impossding revolt in the Islands,
and the Provisional Government is seriously
alarmed. It is believed the despatches to Mr.
Thurston are in the nature of a request that a
United States war vessel be sent to Honoldiu
immediately.

United States was remarked to day, says that the object of his visit is to see what sid the American Government will give in laying a cable between Honolulu and San Francisco. He refused to admit that there exteled any immediate danger of revolution in the island and declared.

Mason's new novel "A Min-ister of the World" in the January issue of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL Ten Cents on All News-stands THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

BAD YEAR TO SHLL PICTURES. The Market Depressed by Hard Times-So in London, Too.

District Comments of the second of the secon

"Christians in New York

Aren't much like Christians out in the country."

A young minister's first glimpse of New

York social-religious life, in Mrs.

The poor results of the picture sales in London during the past year, as shown by the official record, have been the subject of much comment, but little surprise, among American artists and dealers. The situation in the European art world, they say, is duplicated here, so far as there are yet any indications of the prices to be expected this season. The season in New York has but just begun, and there has been only one sale of importance so far. In London, most of the big sales occur in the Spring. The prices realized at Christie's and at sales of collections indicate that hard times are not over in London. and New York dealers are not very hopeful for

When the Sency collection was being arranged for exhibition and sale last spring, a good many dealers shook their heads and advised that the pictures should be withheld from the market for two or three years. They predicted a poor sale. and the prices amply realized justified the prediction. In consequence of this experience, among others, collectors who have had paintings to dispose of have held back, waiting for better times. That is one of the reasons why there have been so few sales this year. Another was expressed by a prominent art dealer, who said

yesterday: "In New York people are very late getting "In New York people are very late getting back from the country, and they get later and later ever year. That makes our season later every year. In London people generally do not go to sales, but make their purchases through commissioners, That is often a good thing for prices, because the commissioners get together and agree to bid each other up. Top prices are obtained for the pictures, the commissioners get bigger commissions and the artist or collector who is disposing of his stock is benefited accordingly. Here buyers are apt to attend the sales themselves, and make their own bids. The thing has become a sort of social function, and consequently the picture season in New York begins when the social season does, approximately.

"It isn't really safe to make any predictions

York begins when the social scason does, approximately.

"It isn't really safe to make any predictions regarding this year's sales. The only sale of consequence so far, that of the linesses, is not sufficient to base conclusions on. The owner lost about \$10,000, but some critics have sale that he paid too much for the paintings originally. Private sales have been rather small thus far. The failing off in sales and prices is of course due to the hard times, and there will be a revival in our business, as in every other, when the hard times are over."

A well-known connoisseur, who is constantly in contact with artists and dealers, said that both classes were complaining of the hard times which had overtaken them. The artists eswitch had overtaken them.

in contact with artists and dealers, said that both classes were complaining of the hard times which had overtaken them. The artists especially have been pretty hard up for a year. Sales are slow and prices are poor.

"Aside from the general conditions," he said, "the prices paid for particular pictures, as in the English sales, are not good indications of what is to be expected here. There are fushions in paintings as in everything else. Because a picture has been sold recently for a good deal less than it once brought proves nothing in general. It is apt to show simply that a particular artist has gone out of style. Twenty years ago every one in New York was running after Meyer von Bremens. Now nobody wants them. On the other hand, some pictures will keep advancing in price every time they are sold.

the other hand, some patteres will keep advancing in price every time they are sold.

"The sales at the Academy always constitute
a good indication of the prevailing tendency. At
the recent exhibition the sales amounted to
\$6,000 or \$5,000, whereas they have reached as
much as \$10,000 or \$15,000 in other years. At
the last spring exhibition, the aggregate was
about \$12,000, as against \$25,000 a few years
ago.

The only redeeming feature about the hard times is the presence in the market of a certain number of persons who are on the lookout for bargains, just as there is a similar class on the Stock Exchange. They do not pay very high prices but in these times the average artistic glad to make a sale on any terms that are at all reasonable."

PORTABLE RUSTIC SEATS. Labor-saving Stools That Are Always

Where They Are Wanted. "Appliances for the saving of time and effort are in vogue among the initiated of every vocation," said the New Yorker of rural tastes, " and two instances of this conserving of forces that came under my observation during my last summer's outing in Vermont particularly ex-

"One was the form of milking stool often employed by laborers on farms where many milch ployed by laborers on terms were many minus cows were kept. To save the trouble of carrying along and adjusting a seat of the ordinary pattern from cow to cow at milking time, early man had a one-legged stool, the foot of its leg passing into his since behind the ankle joint and resting upon the sole at the heel. Thus with their seat borne about with them, always in place, the milkers could go among the cows with both hands free for the work of milking or to carry patis.

Isoth hands free for the work of milking or to carry pails.

"A different arrangement to the same end, the securing of a pertable and convenient seat, was the contrivance of a grizzied old fellow who in the summer picked blueberries and hackleberries to sell to the summer boarding houses. He went about his work with a stout three-legged stoot field to his person at the rear in such a was that, as he moved about among the bushes, he could, by merely bending his knees, plant himself comfortably anywhere he chose, with both hands discipaged from any inhor except the picking of herries. As a contrivance for convenience and comfort he portable seat was a success. In its scenie aspect it was more startling than picturesque."

BOOKKEEPER LESSER ARRESTED. One of Knauth, Nuched & Kuchuc's Clerks Accused of Porgery.

William H. Lesser, a bookkooper for Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, bankers, 13 William street, was arrested yesterday at his home, 32 Hightysecond street, Brooklyn, on a charge of forgery made by the Mechanics National Bank, his Wall street. The total amount involved is \$2,000 Lesser was arrested on a bench warrant issued by Judge Martine. He was taken before Justice Rhodes and turned over to the officers of this city, who brought him to Police Headquarters.

Inited States war vessel be sent to Honoldiu immediately.

Mr. Haieh, in an interview to-day, says that the object of his visit is to see what said the American Government will give in laying a cable between Honoldiu and San Francisco. He refused to admit that there existed any immediate danger of revolution in the biand and decilined to say anything about the nature of the despatches he had for Minister Thurston, lie, however, thought the conspiracy recently discovered amounted to nothing, and although there are now no war vessels at the Islands he did not fear a rising.

This city, who brought him to Police Readquarters will exist that he alteged her members of the County in the call give in laying a part of the committee of

ROBBERT ON THE BURLINGTON. Two Men Capture the Express Car and God Away with the Packages.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan 12.-While passenger train No. 4 on the Burlington Railroad was leaving Chillicothe, a small station ten miles west of this city, at 9 o'clock to-night, two masked robbers jumped into the express car through the side door, which had not yet been closed. They presented revolvers at the heads of the express messenger and baggageman. Under cover of the weapons the employees were bound and gagged. One of the robbers held his gun at the railroad men while his confederate went to the safe of the express car, which was open. He threw all the packages and valuables into a bag-

As the train was nearing this city the mail clerk came into the express car and was covered by revolvers, without being bound or, gagged. The train slowed up at Milwaukee Junction, a few miles from this city, and this gave the robbers an opportunity to jump off the train and escape in the darkness over the rail-

gave the robbers an opportunity to jump on the train and escape in the darkness over the rall-road tracks. The mail clerk released the prisoners, and as soon as the train entered the Otdumwa depot the police were notified and a posse started in pursuit. Everything in the safe was taken, but it is not believed the robbers got more than \$5,500 cash.

The robbers were disguised as farmers. The property stoien was being carried by the American Express Company. Railroad men think the amount stolen is much larger than reported. The express messenger is bruised and suffering from nervous shock to such an extent that he can give little information. The robbers were evidently professionals, despite their rural attire. Both wore long brown overcoats. One work blue jeans trousers and the other blue overalls.

The agent, who was at work when they entered, had little time to inspect their attire before he was knocked down and forced to give up the grain sacks which the robbers carried. It is thought the robbers had confederates near here, and that they were taken to a place of concealment in a carriage. The train is a mail train, but does not carry the well filled through safes of the express company. The local safe, which was robbed, frequently contained large sums of money. The express company officials will give no information in regard to the amount secured.

120 companies have been floated in London, and 2,000 leases have been filed by Australians. There is a craze over stocks, and prices are asked which only phenomenal returns can jus-

asked which only phenomenal returns can jus-petter, unless he was on the field early, stands a small show.

Despite camel trains, which are regularly run across the desert, the supply of drinking water is utterly inadequate, and hering for an artesian supply has not been successful. Many pros-pectors have perished on the desert, and even in Coolgardie itself deaths occur daily from thirst. The mercury at this season rises to 120° in the shade, and the heat is made more flerce in the absence of trees or verdure. in the sname, and the next is made more flerce in the absence of trees or verdure.

The condition of the camp is so alarming that the Government will probably be called on to check the rush of gold scekers until the water supply can be increased.

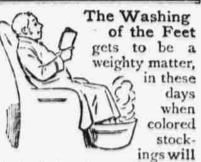
FIRE IN A CLUB ROOM.

Explosion of a Lamp Causes Commotion in Cherry Street.

The first floor of the three-story brick building at 145 Cherry street is occupied as a club room by the members of the Cornelius Donovan Athletic Association. While a number of the young athletes were enjoying themselves in the club room last night a kerosene lamp exploded, and in an instant the room was enveloped in flames.

Policeman John Colanal of the Oak street station promptly rang an alarm, and the firemen were soon on the scene.

In the mean time the occupants of the floors above were out on the fire escapes, and were above were out on the fire escapes, and were only prevented from leaping to the sidewalk through the timely assistance of John Fox of 45 tak street, who climbed to the fire escape on the first floor and adjusted the ladder. He succeeded in bringing down safely four of the occupants of the first floor. Fireman Henry Kraetzer brought eight persons down the lad-der from the fire escape on the top floor. The fire was under control in a short time and the efforts of the liremen confined it to the club room. The damage to the emission and furnicom. The damage to the entiting and furni-ure was estimated at about \$1,700.



shed their colors. Pearline does this work beautifully. It's not only thoroughly effective, but it's healthy.

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